

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ALEJANDRO RODRIGUEZ-PRECIADO,
Petitioner,
vs.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respondent.

CASE NO. 14-CV-1368; 11-CR-
2880

**ORDER DENYING 28 U.S.C.
§2255 HABEAS PETITION AND
DENYING PENDING MOTIONS
AS MOOT**

On July 20, 2011, pursuant to a plea agreement, Rodriguez-Preciado pled guilty to importation of cocaine and methamphetamine. On December 16, 2011, he was sentenced to 135 months in custody, followed by five years of supervised release and a \$100 assessment. (Docket no. 33.)¹ On December 19, 2011, Rodriguez-Preciado filed a habeas corpus petition to modify his sentence on the ground that his ineligibility for a two-point sentence reduction through a drug program based on his alien status was a violation of his Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment rights based on his alien status. (Docket no. 34.) The Court concluded that his ineligibility was not a violation of his due process or equal protection rights and denied his petition.

On May 27, 2014, Rodriguez-Preciado submitted a new §2255 petition, alleging that his counsel was ineffective for failure to file a notice of appeal. See 28 U.S.C. §2255.

¹ All docket numbers in this order are from Case No. 11-CR-2880.

1 (Docket no. 40.) He also requested this Court grant him retroactive leave to appeal, or
 2 extend the time in which he could file a notice of appeal. (Docket nos. 37, 38.)

3 **I. IFP Motion**

4 Along with his §2255 petition, Rodriguez-Preciado filed a motion to proceed in forma
 5 pauperis. No filing fee is required for his habeas petition. See Rule 3, Rules Governing
 6 §2255 Proceedings, Advisory Comm. Notes (1976) ("There is no filing fee required of a
 7 movant under these rules.") See also *United States v. Thomas*, 713 F.3d 165, 173 (3d Cir.
 8 2013). The motion is therefore **DENIED AS MOOT**.

9 **II. The Statute of Limitations**

10 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2255(f), there is a one-year statute of limitations period on
 11 filing habeas petitions. Unless any exception applies, the statutory period begins to run when
 12 the judgement becomes final. See 28 U.S.C. §2255(f)(1). A judgement of conviction
 13 becomes final on the date when the time to file an appeal expires. See *United States v.*
 14 *Buckles*, 674 F.3d 883, 889 (9th Cir. 2011); *United States v. Schwartz*, 274 F.3d 1220, 1221
 15 (9th Cir. 2001). Rodriguez-Preciado's conviction became final fourteen days after the entry
 16 of judgement, on December 30, 2011. See Fed. R. App. P. 4(b)(1)(A). He filed his §2255
 17 petition on May 27, 2014, more than two years following finality of the judgement. The
 18 Petitioner does not claim that any of the three exceptions to the rule apply. See 28 U.S.C.
 19 §2255(f)(1).

20 The limitations period might be tolled for statutory or equitable reasons. The limitation
 21 period between two habeas petitions filed in the same court will only be tolled by statute
 22 when the second petition is limited to an elaboration of the facts relating to the claims in the
 23 first petition. See *Stancle v. Clay*, 692 F.3d 948, 951 (9th Cir. 2012). As to equitable tolling,
 24 Petitioner has to show "(1) that he has been pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) that some
 25 extraordinary circumstances stood in his way." See *Holland v. Florinda*, 130 S. Ct. 2549,
 26 2562 (2010) (quoting *Pace v. DiGuglielmo*, 544 U.S. 408, 418 (2005)); accord *Miles v.*
 27 *Prunty*, 187 F.3d 1104, 1107 (9th Cir. 1999). Such extraordinary circumstances include, for
 28 example, deprivation of access to legal resources, see *Waldron-Ramsey v. Pacholke*, 556

1 F.3d 1008, 1013 (9th Cir. 2009), or egregious attorney misconduct, see *Holland*, 130 S. Ct.
2 at 2563. Here, Rodriguez-Preciado does not identify any grounds for tolling. He does not limit
3 his second petition to an elaboration of facts or identify any circumstances beyond his control
4 preventing him from filing on time. The petition is therefore time-barred and for that reason
5 it must be **DENIED**.

6 **III. Waiver of Collateral Review**

7 Rodriguez-Preciado entered a knowing and voluntary guilty plea and waived his right
8 to appeal or collaterally attack his sentence. A defendant validly waives his right to appeal
9 or collaterally attack a sentence if the language of the waiver encompasses his right to appeal
10 on the grounds raised and he knowingly and voluntarily agrees to waive those rights.
11 See *United States v. Rahman*, 642, F.3d 1257, 1259 (9th Cir. 2011). However, a waiver
12 cannot bar a claim that relates to the validity of the waiver itself, such as ineffective
13 assistance of counsel. See *United States v. Pruitt*, 32 F.3d 431, 433 (9th Cir. 1994).

14 The Ninth Circuit has upheld the enforceability of waivers, reasoning that the right to
15 bring a collateral attack is derived by statute, and “[a] knowing and voluntary waiver of a
16 statutory right is enforceable.” See *United States v. Abarca*, 958 F.2d 1012, 1014 (9th Cir.
17 1993). Petitioner’s plea agreement explicitly waived the right to collaterally attack his
18 sentence unless the Court imposed a custodial sentence above the high end of the guideline
19 range recommended by the United States. (Docket no. 15 at 11: 6-9.) At sentencing, the
20 United States recommended a range of 168 to 210 months in custody, and the Court
21 sentenced Rodriguez-Preciado *below* this range. Therefore, pursuant to the plea agreement,
22 Petitioner validly waived all grounds for collateral review except ineffective assistance of
23 counsel for the plea.

24 **A. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel**

25 Rodriguez-Preciado’s petition seeks relief on the grounds that his counsel was
26 ineffective for failing to file a requested notice of appeal. Petitioner identified only one matter
27 that should have been appealed: a “two point enhancement” sentencing issue. (Docket no.
28 40.) But Petitioner’s pre-sentence report shows that there was no two-point enhancement

1 at sentencing. (Docket no. 23.) Although the petition gives no further details, the Court
 2 believes that Petitioner is referring to the two-point sentence reduction for which he is
 3 ineligible under the Residential Drug Abuse Program (“RDAP”). This is precisely the issue
 4 Petitioner raised in his first habeas petition, which the Court rejected on the merits. (Docket
 5 no. 35.)

6 To state a claim for ineffective assistance of counsel, Rodriguez-Preciado would have
 7 to first show that (1) counsel’s performance was deficient; and (2) counsel’s deficient
 8 performance prejudiced the defense. See *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687, 104
 9 S.Ct. 2052, 80 L.Ed.2d 674 (1984). A petitioner must demonstrate that counsel’s
 10 representation fell below an “objective standard of reasonableness” and that, but for
 11 counsel’s errors, there is a reasonable probability that the result of the proceeding would
 12 have been different. *Id.* at 694.

13 Here, Rodriguez-Preciado claims that his counsel was ineffective because he failed
 14 to file a notice of appeal which prevented him from raising the RDAP eligibility sentencing
 15 issue. (Docket no. 40.) The Ninth Circuit has ruled that when a petitioner claims that he
 16 asked his attorney to file a notice of appeal, and the attorney fails to do so, the district court
 17 should not dismiss the motion prior to an evidentiary hearing. See *United States v. Sandoval-*
 18 *Lopez*, 209 F.3d 1193, 1198 (9th Cir. 2005). But “merely conclusory statements in a §2255
 19 motion are not enough to require a hearing.” See *United States v. Johnson*, 988 F. 2d 941
 20 (9th Cir. 1993). Rodriguez-Preciado’s petition is as conclusory as they come: his petition’s
 21 grounds for relief in their entirety are based on “whether counsel was ineffective for failure
 22 to file a notice of appeal, when Defendant requested to do so.” Finally, *Sandoval-Lopez* will
 23 not get Petitioner around the fact that his stated grounds for an appeal have already been
 24 adjudicated on the merits. The relief Petitioner seeks - leave to appeal - is at best moot.

25 Rodriguez-Preciado also fails to demonstrate counsel’s deficient performance on any
 26 other ground. The plea agreement adequately establishes the factual basis for the plea.
 27 There is no indication on the record that Defendant was inadequately advised or mis-
 28 / / /

1 understood his constitutional rights.² There was no basis to file a notice of appeal because
 2 he waived his right to appeal and the specific grounds for appeal he claims would have been
 3 meritless. As noted above, Rodriguez-Preciado already asserted the purported grounds for
 4 appeal in the first habeas corpus petition in December 2011, (Docket no. 34), which was
 5 denied by the Court on the merits, (Docket no. 35). If the Petitioner had appealed on those
 6 grounds, it would have been denied on the same merits. Therefore, Petitioner was not
 7 prejudiced by the lack of an appeal. Under these circumstances, no constitutional error
 8 occurred. Accordingly, the petition is **DENIED**.

9 **IV. Successive Petition**

10 Rodriguez-Preciado's petition filed on May 27, 2014 is his second habeas corpus
 11 petition under 28 U.S.C. §2255. Because his first petition on the same sentencing issue was
 12 denied in 2012, the second petition is a successive petition. Section 2255(h) provides that
 13 "a second or successive petition must be certified as provided in section 2244 by a panel of
 14 the appropriate court of appeals." See 28 U.S.C. §2255(h). Section 2244(b)(3)(A), in turn,
 15 provides that "before a second or successive application permitted by this section is filed in
 16 the district court, the applicant shall move in the appropriate court of appeals for an order
 17 authorizing the district court to consider the application." *Id.* §2244(b)(3)(A). To date,
 18 Rodriguez-Preciado has not sought or obtained an order from the appropriate court
 19 authorizing him to file a successive §2255 petition.

20 There are several situations where a "second or successive" challenge to the same
 21 judgment does not fall within the bar provided by sections 2244(b) and 2255(h). One of
 22 them is when a §2255 petition raises a claim of ineffective assistance of trial counsel for
 23 failure to file an appeal from a criminal conviction. See *Johnson v. United States*, 362 F.3d
 24 636, 637 (9th Cir. 2004). However, the *Johnson* ruling made clear that the exception only
 25 applies where the petition asserting ineffective assistance of counsel was filed initially rather
 26 than subsequently. The Court declines to extend the *Johnson* ruling to Petitioner's situation
 27

28 ² Petitioner was represented by an experienced criminal defense attorney. There is
 no evidence of ineffective assistance of counsel. Indeed, Petitioner's 135 months sentence
 is below the potential 168 month sentence he may have received absent plea negotiations.

1 where the ineffective assistance of counsel claim is not presented until the second petition.
2 There is no indication in the record why Petitioner could not have presented his ineffective
3 assistance of counsel claim in his first petition. Therefore, the petition must be **DENIED** as
4 a successive petition.

5 **V. Conclusion and Order**

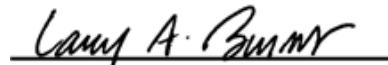
6 For the reasons given above, the Court **DENIES** Rodriguez-Preciado's petition in its
7 entirety. The petition is barred both by the statute of limitations and as a successive petition.
8 Further, the record makes clear Rodriguez-Preciado voluntarily waived his right to appeal or
9 collaterally attack his sentence, and he failed to demonstrate ineffective assistance of
10 counsel. The petition is **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

11

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

13

14 DATED: November 3, 2014

15 

16 **HONORABLE LARRY ALAN BURNS**
United States District Judge

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28